State/UT	
Assam	-237
Bihar	-37
Kerala	-2
Madhya Pradesh	-3,969
Manipur	-140
Meghalaya	-57
Nagaland	-70
Orissa	-166
A&N Islands	-2

Census of Big-Cats

656. SHRI CM. IBRAHIM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be- pleased to state:

(a) whether any enumeration or census in respect of Big-Cats in different Reserves and Sanctuaries had lately been undertaken; if so, the results thereof;

(b) whether any decline in their population has been noticed, if so, to what extent; and

(c) the steps taken to effectively conserve and promote wild-lffe especially the Big-Cats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABU LAL MARANDI): (a) The census with respect *to* Tigers and Leopards was last undertaken in 1997 and Lions in 1995. The Population of Lions as per 1995 Census *is* 304. The Population of Tigers and Leopards in different States are given in the enclosed *statements (See* below).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Steps taken to effectively conserve and promote wild-life specially the Tigers are given in Statement!!.

Statement-I

State-wise Population of Leopards and Tigers

S.No.	Name of States	Leopards		Tiger*	
		1993	1997	1993	1997
1.	Tamil Nadu	138	110	97	62
2.	Maharashtra	417	431	276	257
3	West Bengal	108	N.R.	335	361
4,	Karnataka	455	N.R.	305	350
5.	Bihar	203	N.R.	137	103
6.	Assam	246	N.R.	325	458
7.	Rajasthan	475	•474	64	58
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1700	1851	912	927
9.	Uttar Pradesh	71	1412	465	475
10.	Andhra Pradesh	152	138	197	171
11.	Mizoram	49	28	28	12
12	Gujarat	772	832	5	1
13.	Goa Daman & Dm	31	25	3	6
14.	Orissa	378	422	226	194
	Total			3375	3435
15.	Kerala	16	N.R.	57	N.R.
16.	Meghalaya	N.R.	N.R.	53	N.R.
17.	Tripura	18	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
18.	Nagaland	—	N.R.	83	N.R.
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	98	N.R.	160	N.R.
20.	Sikkim	—	N.R.	2	N.R.
21.	Haryana	25	N.R,	T	—
22.	Himachal Pradesh	821	N.R.	—	—
23.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	IS	15	-*-	~*
	Total	«82S	5738	375	—

N.R.: Not Reported by States

Statement-II

Steps taken by the Government of India

NATIONAL LEVEL

1. Setting up of a National Coordination Committee to control poaching and illegal trade in wildlife with enforcement agencies like customs, Revenue Intelligence, Indo-Tibetan Border Police, Border Security Force, Central Reserves Police, Coast Guards, State Police, Deputy Director, Wildlife Preservation & Scientific Organisation like Zoological and Botanical Survey of India.
2. Training Programmes and Workshops have been organised to sensitize the above departments to be proactive in control of trade and smuggling of wildlife products.
3. A special co-drdiantion committee with Secretary (E&F), Special Secretary (Home), Director, CBI and representative of the Chairman, Central Board, of Excise & Customs has been? created to ensure better co-ordination in the efforts to curb smuggling of wildlife products.
4. Central assistance is being provided to State Governments to strengthen the protection infrastructure including armed squads, vehicles, communication net work and co-ordination between the Park Managers.
5. Schemes for awards and rewards for outstanding performance and acts of valor has been introduced to encourage detection and reporting.
6. The State Governments have been advised to strengthen vigilance and intensify patrolling.
7. Launching of public awareness programme to involve Non-Governmental Organisations and others for supporting the Government in its efforts towards wili'ife conservation.
8. Supporting programmers of Institutions and NGOs in exploring tiger-trade routes and developing a forensic identification reference Manual for tiger parts and products.

9. Funds are being provided to the States Governments for eco-development of the areas to reduce the biotic pressure thereon.

10. Site specific special force in Project Tiger Areas.

11. Special Strike Force all over the Country to control Trade.

12. Creation of wildlife trade control bureau.

INTERNATIONAL LEVEL:

1. Initiated creation of a Forum of Tiger Range Countries, Le. Global For.um for addressing international issues related of tiger conservation.

2. To control transboundary trade and effect mutual cooperation' in tiger conservation:—

(i) A protocol has been signed with People's Republic of China.

(ii) An MoU with his Majesty's Government of Nepal has been signed.

(iii) Dialogue with Bangladesh has been initiated.

3. Several resolutions at CITIES to check illegal trade in Tiger parts and products have been adopted at India's initiative.

4 The Millennium Tiger Conference was held in March, 1999. The conference declaration suggested several action for conservation of tiger both at national and International level.

Statement-I

Population of Tigres and Leopards in different states

S.No.	Name of States	Leopards		Tigers	
		1993	1997	1993	1997
1.	Tamil Nadu	138	110	97	62
	Maha *ashtra	417	431	276	257
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14.	Orissa	378	422	226	194
	Total			3375	3435
15.	Kerala	16	N.R.	57	N.R.
16.	Meghalaya	N.R.	N.R.	*53*	N.R.
17.	Tripura	18	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
18.	Nagaland	—	N.R.	83	N.R.
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	98	N.R.	180	N.R.
20.	Sikkim	—	N.R.	2	N.R.
21.	Haryana	25	N.R.	—.	—
22.	Himachal Pradesh	821	N.R.		—
23.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15	15	—	—
Total		6828	5738	375	___

N.R.: Not Reported by States

Curbing Poaching of Tigers

657. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Supreme Court has recently directed the Union and State Govtrnments to take strict action to curb poaching of tigers which are on the verge of extinction;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to formulate a comprehensive scheme under the Wild Life Protection Act and Project Tiger to prevent poaching of tigers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and